

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820011-9

1 / 2

110C-59-65

ACCESSION NR: AP6002191

110C for 1 hour 40 minutes with a 40' roll and a 10' roll  
110C-59-65

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820011-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820011-9

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820011-9"

MARYYON, S.V.; EANTIK, A.S.; GALT'IAVICH, V.V.; KARALYAN, G.G.  
NIKONOVA, G.N.; SHIN' VAY-THAUN

Electrophoretic analysis of blood serum proteins in malignant  
tumors before and following treatment. Vop. onk. 11 no.4:74-77  
(MIR) (8:7)  
'65.

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radio-  
logicheskogo instituta (Ministerstva zdravоdeliya SSSR  
(direktor: Ye.I. Vorob'yev).

GERASIN, I.F., inzh.

Safety belt for contact network installation men. Elek. i tepl.  
tiaga 3 no.3:23-24 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)  
(Safety belts)

LIKHNITSKAYA, I.I.; MIKIRTUMOVA, Ye.V.; SAZONOV, K.N.; GERASIN, V.A.

Methods for determining the minute volume of the blood in physiological  
and clinical investigations. Fiziol. Zhur. 46 no. 7:883-886 J1 '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)

1. From the clinico-experimental Department, Institute of the  
Work Capacity Expertise and the Invalid Labour Organization,  
and the Chair of Hospital Surgery of the Pavlov Medical Institute,  
Leningrad.

(BLOOD VOLUME)

GERASIN, V.A., student

Methods of determining the minute volume of the blood in elderly  
and semile persons. Trudy LIETIN no.487-91 '60.  
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekspertisy  
trudospособности и организаций труда инвалидов и I Leningradskiy  
meditsinskiy institut imeni Pavlova.  
(GERIATRICS) (BLOOD—CIRCULATION)

ACCESSION NR: AT4012400

S/2648/63/000/015/0041/0047

AUTHOR: Gerasina, S.A.; Petrosyants, M.A.; Romanov, N.N.; Chany\*sheva, S.G.

TITLE: The interaction of mountain-valley circulations of two valleys separated by a mountain pass

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy\*, no. 15, 1963, 41-47

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, wind, mountain wind, valley wind, mountain valley circulation, atmospheric turbulence, foehn, air current

ABSTRACT: In August and September of 1955, an expedition was sent to the Talass and Susamy\*r valleys by the Institut matematiki i mehaniki AN UzbSSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics) and the Tashkentskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya (Tashkent Scientific Research Geophysics Observatory) to study the mountain-valley circulation and the air currents over mountainous regions. Four observation points were situated in the Talass valley, and one in the Susamy\*r valley. Along with visual observations, observations were made by means of balloons and metereological instruments, and at Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4012400

two points, radio-sounding was utilized. Both valleys are situated in the western Tian-Shan and run more or less from East to West. The Talass valley is longer, wider and deeper than the Susamy\*r valley. The observations proved that at night and during the morning hours, there are autonomous and completely independent circulations untouched by synoptic processes in the upper parts of both valleys. Mountain winds appear around 10 P. M., and between 8-10 A. M. are replaced by valley winds. At 10 A. M. or sometimes at noon, there is practically no interaction of mountain-valley circulations in the upper parts of the valleys. In the Talass valley, mountain winds blow at night and in the morning while valley winds blow all day long. From noon at 2 P. M. the flow from the Talass valley is not strong enough to send air to the Susamy\*r valley. After noon the valley circulation of the upper regions of the Susamy\*r is replaced by western and S. W. winds. These are called mountain-pass winds and have their own peculiarities. They appear at a certain altitude and then drop to earth; between noon and 2 P. M. they blow over the very bottom of the valley. The mountain-pass wind has more force and intensity than the valley wind, and has a gusty structure. It attains maximum velocities between 2 and 6 P. M. and disappears after 10 P. M. The nature of these winds can be explained by the following facts: (1) Since the Talass valley is considerably longer and wider than the Susamy\*r valley, the valley-winds of the former should be much

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ACCESSION NR: AT4012400

stronger. The mass of air of the valley circulation is much greater than in the Susamy\*<sup>r</sup> valley. Therefore, the kinetic energy of the winds of the Talass valley is greater than in the Susamy\*<sup>r</sup> valley. (2) The velocities of the mountain-pass wind are greater than those of the Talass valley wind at a comparable altitude. This is, apparently, the result of the fact that the Talass valley mountain-pass winds are forced to flow through sections having smaller surfaces. (3) The velocities of the mountain-pass winds increase later in the day. At the same time, the valley-winds of the Talass valley attain their maximum strength. It is possible that during the day the convection, especially above the mountains, is the greatest. Therefore, the free atmospheric flow is transferred from the upper levels of the convection to the lower levels. The direction of the mountain-pass wind often coincides with the direction of the dominant wind of the free atmosphere. (4) According to visual observations, the part of the Talass ridge which divides both valleys is, in daytime, almost always covered by convective clouds. It is natural that this cloudiness should be increased by ascending Talass valley-winds and, in consequence, a more or less distinct foehn effect in the upper part of the Susamy\*<sup>r</sup> valley can be expected. (5) Vertical currents are also responsible for the existence of mountain-pass winds which play an important role in the transfer of turbidity from lower regions to mountainous terrains. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4012400

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut,  
Tashkent (Central Asian Scientific Research Institute for Hydrometeorology)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 20 Feb 64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 4/4

AT6018248

AUTHORS: Burkova, N. V.; Gerasina, S. A.; Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Dzhurayev, A. D.;  
 Kem, L. I.; Neushkin, A. I.; Petrosyants, M. A.; Ubaydullayeva, I.; Romanov, N. N.

ORG: none

SOURCE CODE: UR/3021/64/000/259/0163/0167

IJP(c) EM

TITLE: Some statistical data on the bumps of the TU-104 aircraft

61

B1

SOURCE: Tashkent. Universitet. Nauchnyye trudy, no. 259. Fizicheskiye nauki, no. 23, 1964. Fizika atmosfery i aviatcionnaya meteorologiya (Physics of the atmosphere and aviation meteorology), 163-167

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft, wind direction, wind velocity, statistic analysis, meteorologic observation / TU-104 aircraft, IL-18 aircraft

ABSTRACT: The results of about 900 special research flights with TU-104 aircraft and a smaller number of flights with IL-18 aircraft are given. The routes were Tashkent to Novosibirsk, Tashkent to Moscow, and Tashkent to Simferopol'. Three problems are considered: the flight conditions as a function of wind velocity, of wind direction, and of the angle between the fuselage of the aircraft and the wind vector. It is found that there is no statistical confirmation for the hypothesis that there is a genetic relationship between a strong bump and zones of moderate gales. In the zones of winds with a southern component, a strong bump is observed

Card 1/2

hs

Gerasinchenko, L.N.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Nervous System.

V-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 4478

Author : V.A. Gerasinchenko

Inst : Institute of the Higher Nervous Activity, Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Some New Data on Chain Conditioned Connections in the Cerebral Cortex of Children.

Orig Pub : Ser. Patofiziol., 1956, 2, 114-128

Abstract : A substitution of definitions or ontogenetically associated words for direct stimuli produced "secondary excitation" in 13 students (age: 11-12) out of a total of 20. First colored pictures of the objects were shown and then a positive and inhibitory connection with corresponding colors was established and adequate reactions to the name of the colors or to the objects were produced.

Card 1/2

1. GERASKEVICH, S. ; KAPUSTIN B., Engs.
2. USSR (600)
4. Feeding and Feeding Stuffs
7. Model feed house for livestock farms. Kolkh. proiz. 12 no. 12 1952.
  
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

GIRASKEVICH, S.

"Equipment for the preparation of feed."

MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, No. 20, October 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), EC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

Geraskevich, S.

Expanding the organisation of time-consuming working processes on  
the stockbreeding farms. Tekhnika Bulg 3 no.2:32-3 of cover  
F '54.

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, K. V. and Geraskevich, Yu. P.

126-3-19/34

TITLE: Investigation of the stress state of surface layers of rubbing bodies during sliding in alternate directions.  
(Issledovaniye napryazhennogo sostoyaniya poverkhnostnykh sloyev trushchikhsya tel pri znakoperemennom skol'zhenii).

PERIODICAL: "Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye" (Physics of Metals and Metallurgy), 1957, Vol.4, No.3, pp. 519-526 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Analysis of literary data indicates that in a number of cases preceding deformation of opposite sign frequently leads to a decrease in the deformation work hardening of metals during subsequent deformations. Experimental results of Degtyarev, M. M. (4) and Vasil'ev, L.I. (11) indicate that a reduction of the deformation stresses of preliminarily deformed specimens depends on the degree of preliminary work hardening and on the speed of the subsequent deformation; the lower the degree of preliminary deformation and the speed of the subsequent deformation, the quicker will be the rearrangement of the field of distortions for a given stress state. If each type of deformation has its own characteristic field of distortion of the lattice differing from all the others by certain features, it is to be anticipated that a change in the character of the friction should lead to the formation of a new field of distortions

Card 1/3

126-3-19/34

Investigation of the stress state of surface layers of rubbing bodies during sliding in alternate directions.(Cont.)

and, consequently, to a change of the stress state of the external layers. It can, therefore, be assumed that in sliding in alternate directions, under otherwise equal conditions, the work hardening of the external layers should be smaller than if the relative movement of the rubbing surfaces precedes in one direction only. For verifying these assumptions friction tests were carried out with iron, copper, aluminium and duraluminium specimens subjected to sliding in one direction and sliding in alternate directions. The compositions of the specimens are given in a table, p.520; the results of measurement of the micro-hardness of the rubbing surfaces of the specimens for sliding in one direction and sliding in alternate directions are entered in a table, p.521. Figs. 1-3 give the micro-hardness as a function of the annealing temperature for iron, duraluminium and aluminium specimens subjected to unidirectional rubbing, to rubbing in alternate directions and for specimens which have been reduced by 60% by a static pressure. It is shown that sliding in alternate directions leads to a reduction of the deformation hardening but does not affect appreciably the temperature stability of the field of distortions as a whole.

Card 2/3

126-3-19/34

Investigation of the stress state of surface layers of rubbing bodies during sliding in alternate directions.(Cont.)

The described test results indicate that a change in the direction of sliding of rubbing metallic bodies leads to an appreciable reduction of the work hardening of the external layers and to a decrease of their relative softening intensity. A change in the direction of the sliding does not lead to an additional accumulation of qualitatively different deformation caused lattice distortions.

There are 7 figures, 1 table and 15 references, 14 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1956, after revision May 14, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Siberian Physico-Technical Research Institute.  
Card 3/3 (Sibirskiy Fiziko-Tekhnicheskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

NATIRTOV, V.B.; MALAROV, V.B.; GEFYNIKOV, I.I.; VASIL'YEV, V.I.;  
KASHIN, T.K.; GERASIMOV, G.G.

Damping a powerful gasser. Neft. khoz. 41 no. 12:60-67  
D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

~~GERASKIN, I.~~

Repairing the E-49A carburetor using facilities of an automotive  
transport unit. Avt.transp. 35 no.5-33 Je '57. (MERA 10:7)  
(Automobiles--Engines--Carburetors)

GARASKIN, N.N., arkhitektor

Building-blocks principle in the planning and design of the  
light industry enterprises. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 6 no.2:10-14 F'64.  
(MIRA 17:5)

GERASKIN, N. N.

Design and planning of leather enterprises. Kosz. obuv. prom. 4  
no.10:5-8 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Factories--Design and construction)  
(Leather industry)

GERASKIN, O.T. (Moskva)

Logical and digital operations on the calculation of complex  
networks using electronic computers. Inv. AN SSSR. Inerg. I  
transp. no. 45701-436 JI-Ag. 103. (MIA ref: 11)

GERASKIN, O.T. (Moskva)

Determination of the trees of the graphs of an electrical network  
using a digital computer. Izv. AN SSSR. Energ. i transp. no.4:53-  
60 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

SINITSYN, A.D., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; GERASKIN, P.A.,  
podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Contrast radiography of the maxillary sinus. Voen.-med.  
zhur. no.11:76 N '61. (MIRA 15:6)  
(MAXILLARY SINUS--RADIOGRAPHY)

NEDOCHETOV, L.S., dotsent; Geras'kin, P.V., kand. med. nauk; SOKOLOV, A.P., vrach; SEMIROTOVA, O.N., vrach

Surgical treatment of gastric cancer based on materials of the surgical ward of the Railroad Clinical Hospital for 20 years.  
Sbor. nauch. rab. Sar. gos. med. inst. 44:108-119 '64.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii pediatricheskogo fakul'teta (zav. kafedroy - N.I. Golubev) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent N.R. Ivanov) na baze dorozhnoy klinicheskoy bol'-nitsy Privolzhskoy zheleznay dorogi (nachal'nik - R.F. Nazarenko).

GERASHIN, P.V.

Case of cavernous lymphangioma of the mesentery of the transverse colon. Sbor. nauch. rab. Sar. gos. med. inst. 44:152-155 '64.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz dorozhnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitey Privolzhskoy zheleznoy dorogi (nachal'nik - R.F. Nazarenko), Saratov.

S/115/60/000/06/17/031  
B007/B014

AUTHORS: Geraskin, V. M., Karetnikov, D. V.

TITLE: A Contactless Remote-measuring System for Measuring Parameters of High-voltage Circuits

PERIODICAL: 'Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 6, pp. 33-35

TEXT: The authors describe a contactless one-channel system developed by them for remote measurement of eight separately transmitted parameters. In this system, the photoelectric method with light modulation by means of a TMH-2 (TMN-2) tube is used. Only the simplest connections of the pulse technique from the domestic series production are used. This system was used for remote measurement of eight parameters of the ion source of a high-voltage tube. For the purpose of transmission, all measured quantities were transformed into a voltage varying between 0 and +10 v by means of simple transmitters. The circuit diagram of this system is illustrated in Fig. 1. In order to secure an undisturbed operation of the demodulators, the pulses were shaped in accordance with Shmidt's suggestion (Ref. 8). Fig. 2 shows the characteristic  $I_{\text{output}} = f(U_{\text{input}})$  of the first channel of this

Card 1/2

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B

A Contactless Remote-measuring System  
for Measuring Parameters of High-voltage  
Circuits

S/115/60/000/06/17/031  
B007/B014

remote-measuring system. The error of the whole system was determined ex-  
perimentally. The channels are accurate to within 6 per cent. There are  
2 figures and 8 references: 4 Soviet, 3 English, and 1 Italian.

✓  
B

Card 2/2

GERASKIN, V.N.

Increasing the output of GMh and GD-12 combing machines. Obm.  
tekhn. opyt. [MLP] no.16:29-33 '56. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Combing machines)

GRIGOR'YEV, B.S.; Geraskin, V.M.; KREYNIN, A.M.

Use of a conveyer for laying out yarn. Tekst.prom. 16 no.12:43-  
44 D'56.  
(Yarn) (Conveying machinery) (MIRA 10:1)

GERASKIN, V.N.; BOLDINA, G.A.; RUMYANTSEVA, K.D., inzh.

Experience in the operation of high-capacity small ChMV-450  
combing machines. Tekst. prom. 25 no.5:30-32 My '65.  
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Glavnyy inzh. kombinata "Krasnyy mayak" (for Geraskin).
2. Starshiy inzh. pryadil'nogo otdela Leningradskogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (for  
Boldina). 3. Laboratoriya kombinata "Krasnyy mayak" (for  
Rumyantseva).

GERASKIN, V.N.; KALOSHIN, A.F.; KLIBANOV, S.T.

Completely mechanized carding section. Tekst. prom. 25 no.10;  
26-30 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Glavnnyy inzh. kombinata tekhnicheskikh tkaney "Krasnyy mayak"  
(for Gerskin). 2. Glavnnyy mekhanik kombinata tekhnicheskikh  
tkaney "Krasnyy mayak" (for Kaloshin). 3. Nachal'nik lentochno-  
rovnichnogo tsekha kombinata tekhnicheskikh tkaney "Krasnyy  
mayak" (for Klibanov).

AUTHOR: Geraskov, A.M. (Sofia, Bulgaria) 47-6-22/37

TITLE: A New Method of Illustrating Archimedes' Principle (Novyy sposob illyustratsii zakona Arkhimeda)

PERIODICAL: Fizika v Shkole, 1957, # 6, page 66 (Bulgaria)

ABSTRACT: The author recommends a method for demonstrating the Archimedes' Principle by using a dynamometer to which an object is fixed and immersed in water. Further he recommends a method for demonstrating that the buoyancy force caused by the displacement is equal to the weight of the liquid displaced by the immersed body.

ASSOCIATION: 38th School, Sofia, Bulgaria (38-ya Shkola, Sofiya, Bolgariya)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

**GERAS'KOV, N. I.**

Device for even unloading of ensilage from the bin. Sbor. nauch.-  
tekh. inform. po elek. sel'khoz. no. 7:10-15 '59.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Ensilage) (Loading and unloading)

SLAVIN, R.M., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, V.G., inzh.; GERAS'KOV, N.I., inzh.

Complex of machines for over-all mechanization of large poultry houses. Zhivotnovodstvo 24 no.5:74-78 My '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

SLAVIN, R.M.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; GERAS'KOV, N.I.; KISHECHNIKOV,  
S.A.; IMITRIYEV, I.N., red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn.red.

[Overall mechanization in poultry raising] Kompleksnaia  
mekhanizatsiia v ptitsevodstve. [By] R.M.Slavin i dr. Mo-  
skva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 287 p. (MIRA 17:2)

#1

L 13996-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4047014

affected zones (see Figs. 1-3 of the Enclosure) to such an extent that the failure frequently occurred in the base metal. The process can be applied to welded cylindrical or conical specimens which can be cold worked by spinning. (Fig. 4.) This is the case, i.e.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3137

Card 2/5

L 13996-61  
ACCESSION NR: AP4047014

ENCLOSURE: 02

0

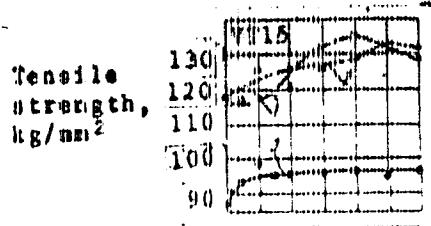


Fig. 2. Effect of plastic deformation on properties of VT15 alloy

1 = Quenched from 800°C, aged at 480°C for 25 hr and at 560°C for 1 hr; 2 = quenched from 800°C, aged at 480°C for 560 hr

. Card 4/5

ACCESSION NO.: J.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.

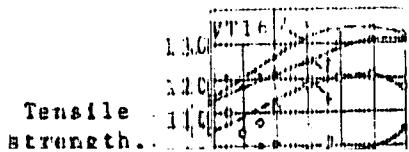


Fig. 3. Effect of plastic deformation on  
connection of strength.

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Card: 5/5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820011-9"

L 2121-66 IJP(m)/IJP(1)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD  
ACCESSION NR: AP5022381 UR/0136/65/000/009/0075/0079  
669.295:621.78 363

AUTHOR: Khorev, A. I.; Glazunov, S. G.; Zilova, T. K.; Novosil'tseva,  
N. I.; Geras'kova, L. V.

TITLE: Effect of heat treatment and cladding on the strength of VT14,  
VT15, and VT16 titanium alloys in biaxial tension

SOURCE: Tsvetnye metally, no. 9, 1965, 75-79

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, titanium clad alloy, alloy burst strength,  
alloy property, VT14 alloy, VT15 alloy, VT16 alloy

ABSTRACT: Specimens of variously heat treated VT14, VT15, and VT16  
titanium alloys, some of them clad with VT16 titanium, were tested under  
conditions of biaxial tension. Sheet specimens 210 x 210 x 0.8 mm  
were fully annealed, formed into spherical segments 9—20 mm high, heat  
treated (annealed or annealed, water quenched, and aged), and subjected  
to burst tests. It was found that the burst strength of all the alloys  
tested is higher than the tensile strength. The highest burst strength,  
180 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, was exhibited by titanium-clad VT15 alloy annealed at 800°C,

Card 1/2

L 2121-66  
ACCESSION NR: AP5022381

O  
water quenched, and aged 25 hr at 480C and 15 min at 560C. Cladding had no effect on the strength of VT14 alloy, but increased the strength of VT15 and VT16 alloys. In all alloys, however, cladding greatly improved ductility. Orig. art, has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [AZ]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, AS

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4/17

Card 2/2

FERNANDEZ, A. I.; SHALUNOV, G. G.; V. V. KONSTANTINOV, V. V.; SOKOLOV, I. I.

Effect of thermal treatment and cladding on the strength of  
VT14, VT15, and VT16 titanium alloys under biaxial tension.  
Tsvet. met. 38 no.9:75 S 166.

(MRA 18-12)

L 29423-66	EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI	IJP(c)	JD
ACC NR: AP6017980	(A)	SOURCE CODE:	UR/0413/66/000/010/0082/0082
INVENTOR: Moiseyev, V. N.; Glazunov, S. G.; Geras'kova, L. V.			
ORG: none			
TITLE: A method of heat treatment of $\beta$ -titanium alloy. Class 40, No. 181822			
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, <sup>21</sup> teovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 82			
TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, beta alloy, alloy heat treatment/ VT 15 titanium alloy			
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for heat treatment of $\beta$ -titanium alloys, such as VT-15 alloy. To improve ductility and preserve high strength, the alloy is annealed at 620—740C, quenched, and then artificially aged. [AZ]			
SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 24Jun64/ ATD PRESS: 510			
Card 1/1	UDC: 621.785.6+621.785.784:669.295(5)		

L 36528-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/GD

ACC NR: AT6012391

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0198/0205

AUTHORS: Moiseyev, V. N.; Geras'kova, L. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Variation of the structure and properties of  $(\alpha + \beta)$ -titanium alloys as a function of thermal processing

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po metallokhimii, metallovedeniyu i primeneniyu titana i yego splavov, 6th. Novyye issledovaniya titanovykh splavov (New research on titanium alloys); trudy soveshchaniya, Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 198-205

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, titanium alloy, thermal aging, tempering, alloy phase diagram / VT14 titanium alloy, VT15 titanium alloy, VT16 titanium alloy

ABSTRACT: The general procedure for measuring the variation of the structure and properties as a function of the thermal processing of titanium alloys with  $(\alpha + \beta)$ -structure of a distinct type is described. Three commercial titanium alloys (VT14, VT16, and VT15) were selected for study; these alloys are representative of all basic types of alloys with  $(\alpha + \beta)$ -structure. The thermal processes used were: alloy VT14 - 850C for 1 hour, oven cooling to 600C, followed by air cooling; alloy VT16 - 800C for 1 hour, oven cooling to 400C, followed by air cooling; alloy VT15 - 800C for 1 hour, oven cooling to 400C, followed by air cooling. The mechanical properties of these alloys are tabulated. Measurements of the phase content variation with the tempering

Card 1/2

L 36528-66

ACC NR: AT6012391

temperature are plotted in Fig. 1.

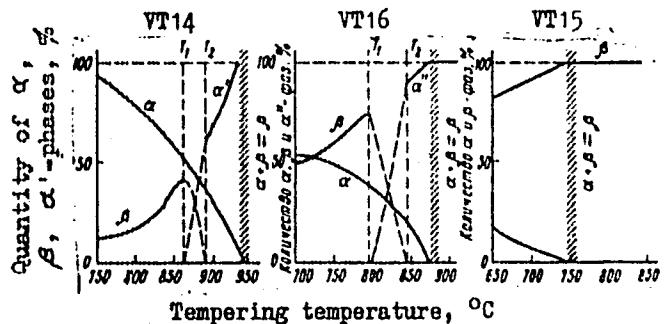


Fig. 1. Variation of the phase content of alloys VT14, VT16, and VT15 as a function of the tempering temperature.

Additional plots show the variation of the mechanical properties of the alloys with the quenching temperature in water and the variation of mechanical properties with temperature and time of aging. Several aspects of the effect of phase contents on mechanical properties and their correlation with the thermal processing of the selected titanium alloys are discussed. Orig. art. has: 5 diagrams and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 02Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/271P

ACC NR: AP6035881

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/00/000/020/0.23/0123

INVENTOR: Moiseyev, V. N.; Glazunov, S G.; Geras'kova, L. V.; Kaganovich, I. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Titanium-base alloy. Class 40, No. 187309

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 123

TOPIC TAGS: titanium aluminum alloy, manganese containing alloy, zirconium containing alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a titanium-base alloy containing aluminum and manganese. To improve alloy ductility and weldability, its composition is as follows: 0.1—1.5% aluminum, 0.1—1.5% manganese, and 0.01—0.4% zirconium.

27 27  
SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/ ATD PRESS: 5106

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.295.5'71'74'296

L 34510-66 EWP(e) WH  
ACC NR: AP6024747

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/010/0931/0934

AUTHOR: Gerassimov, I.; Kowatschow, I.

27  
B

ORG: Institute of Chemical Technology, Sofia

TITLE: Influence of Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and certain combined additives on the sintering of corundum

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 10, 1965, 931-934

TOPIC TAGS: sintering, corundum, solid solution, chromium oxide

ABSTRACT: The formation of a continuous series of solid solutions between Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is possible because of the similarity in their radii and the same valence of their respective cations. The present article is a continuation of an earlier work (Compt. rend. Acad. bulg. Sci., 18, 1965, no. 9) looking into the role Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> plays during the sintering of corundum. The analysis of the present tests shows that 1) in the 1600-1800°C temperature range Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> hampers the sintering of corundum; and 2) the combined Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + TiO<sub>2</sub>, Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + MgO, and Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + MgO + TiO<sub>2</sub> additives favorably enhance the sintering process. Tabulated results cover the linear contraction, water absorption, density, and hardness of the various samples. This paper was presented by Academician D. Ivanov on 8 April 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [Orig. art. in German.] JPRS: 34,779

SUB CODE: 08, 07, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 006

OTH REF: 004

Card 1 of 1

ACC NO: AP6031P99

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/009/0809/0812

AUTHOR: Gerashimov, N. & Novatschew, I.

ORG: College for Chemical Technology, Sofia

TIME: Influence of MgO and TiO<sub>2</sub> sub 2 on the sintering of corundum

SOURCE: Bulgarian aluminosilicate na nautite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 9, 1965, 809-812

TOPIC TAGS: sintering, corundum, magnesium oxide, titanium oxide, aluminum oxide, admixture, metallurgy

ABSTRACT: There still exist many unresolved questions concerning the sintering of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, particularly in connection with the influence various oxide additives have on the actual process. The present paper reports on investigations trying to clarify the role of MgO and TiO<sub>2</sub>. Tests were carried out with technical aluminum oxide containing 98.9% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 0.02% SiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.02% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, 0.36% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 0.47% of baking losses. Tabulated data cover the linear contraction, water incorporation, density, and hardness according to Rockwell, scale A. Magnesium oxide affects 1600° unfavorably, but at 1700° favorably on the sintering of corundum. The optimum admixture quantity is 0.2%. Titanium dioxide is a strongly active mineralizer which reduces the sintering temperature of corundum down to 1450°. Optimum admixture quantity is 1%. Various combinations of the MgO-TiO<sub>2</sub> amounts (with the exception of 1:1) contribute already at 1600° to a picture of high density and hardness. The sintering becomes increasingly difficult during a change from 1:1 to a 1:1 ratio. This paper was presented by Academician D. Iwanoff on 2 April 1965. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [Orig. art. in German] [JPRS: 34,519]

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: 02Apr65 / Sov Rep: 008 / OTH Rep: 007

Card 1/1

09/05/2025

GERASTOVSKIY, P.A.; SVET, D.Ya.

Action of impulse noise on an AM receiver with a hyperbolic  
detector. Trudy VZEI no.18:42-54 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

ACCESSION NR: AP4024491

S/0142/64/007/001/0091/0096

AUTHOR: Gorastovskiy, P. A.

TITLE: Probability density at the output of a multiplier used in correlation reception

SOURCE: TVZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 7, no. 1, 1964, 91-96

TOPIC TAGS: correlation reception, probability density, multiplier output, interference immunity, signal to noise ratio, relative phase telegraphy, correlated Gaussian noise, propagation parameter, correlation function, autocorrelation function

ABSTRACT: In view of increased use of correlation receivers with multipliers, the probability densities of the product and of the scalar products are determined for two normal random processes, each of which is a sum of mutually independent correlated signal and additive correlated noise, such as occur in reception of a radio signal passing through a line with variable parameters (examples are the reflection of a signal from distributed inhomogeneities in the ionosphere or multipath radio propagation). Equations are derived for all the numerical characteristics of the sought propagation parameters and the correlation and autocorrelation functions associated with them. By way of an example, the interference immunity

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4024491

is investigated of signals obtained in relative phase telegraphy in a radio channel without fading subject to a narrow band correlated Gaussian noise. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 19 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18Jan63

DATE ACQ: 15Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GB

NO REP Sov: 005

OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

Card 1/2

L 52193-60

ACCESSION NR: AP5009814

case, information on the phase fluctuation due to the ... time should be  
... the case, information on the phase fluctuation due to the ... time should be

GERASIM, I.A.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 6  
Mar. 25, 1954  
General and Physical Chemistry

(3)

Cryoscopic investigation of complex formation in solutions of ternary systems. II. The system aluminum bromide-ethyl ether-benzene. E. Ya. Gorenbein, V. I. Purnutel and I. A. Gerasim. *Zhur. Osnovch. Khim.* 23, 644-7 (1953); cf. *C.A.*, 44, 7587f. The f.p. depression was measured for 2 isomolar concn. series (0.05 and 0.15 mols. of AlBr<sub>3</sub> plus (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O per mol. of benzene as solvent). In each series, the min. depression occurred at the equimolar point; this indicated the formation of AlBr<sub>3</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O. Assocn. was evidenced by mol. wts. at the min. of 481.3 (0.05 series) and 802.5 (0.15 series). Elec. cond. is function of assocn. The complex is readily prep'd. by extn. after formation in benzene; the reaction is exothermic. R. D. Mich.

GERAS'KOV, N. I., inzh.

A nomogram for selecting the parameters of screw conveyor.  
Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 20 no.6:55-56 '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektri-  
fikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Agricultural machinery)  
(Conveying machinery)

MERZHEYEVSKAYA, O.I.; GERASTEVICH, Ye.A.

A method of collecting live insects by light. Zool,zhur. 41  
no.11:1741-1743 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Department of Zoology, Academy of Sciences of the Bielo-  
russian S.S.R., Minsk.  
(Insect traps)

GERED VRIES  
B. 1918  
Died 1986

Probability density at the input of a multiplier with  
correlation reception. Sov. vys. tehn. savy radiotekn.  
7 no.1, 91-96 (Ap. 1961) (NTIS A 17-6)

GERASUN, M., inzh.; CHEREMSKIY, B.

Foundations built of hollow blocks. Stroitel' no.2:8  
F '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Concrete footings)

GERASYUK, K.

Erection of buildings out of reinforced concrete parts using a  
hay stacker. Sel'stroi. 15 no. 4+26-27 Ap '60. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vukowoditel' laboratori Krasnodarskogo filiala Nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skogo stroitel'stva.  
(Precast concrete construction)

SOMOVA, A.G.; OMRASYUK, L.G.

Active specific prevention of Q fever. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun.  
27 no.11;12-17 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya  
SSSR.

(Q FEVER, prevention and control,  
vacc. in Russia (Eng))

SOMOVA, A.O.; GHRASYUK, L.O.; DEDUSENKO, A.I.

Data on the serodiagnosis and epidemiology of typhus. Zhur. mikrobiol.  
epid. i immun. 29 no.11:78-82 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

I. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR  
i Gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(TYPHUS,  
epidemiol. & serodiag. (Rus))

SOMOV, A.G.; SILICH, V.A.; POLYAKOV, I.I.; KHAKHINA, Z.D.; GERASYUK, G.F.

Experimental mixed Q fever and brucellosis. Report No.1:  
Characteristics of the course of Q fever. Zhur.mikrobiol.  
epid. i immun. 30 no.3:100-106 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Dolu instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya  
SSSR i Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN  
SSSR.

(Q FEVER, exper.  
eff. of brucellosis (Rus))  
(BRUCELLOSIS, exper.  
eff. on Q fever (Rus))

POLYAKOV, I.I.; SOMOVA, A.G.; SILICH, V.A.; KHAKHINA, Z.D.; GERASYUK, L.G.

Experimental mixed Q fever and brucellosis. Report No.2:  
Characteristics of the course of brucellosis. Zhur.mikrobiol.  
epid. i immun. 30 no.3:106-110 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochum-  
nogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Instituta  
epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(BRUCELLOSIS, exper.

eff. of Q fever (Rus))

(Q FEVER, exper.

eff. on brucellosis (Rus))

KHAKHINA, Z.D.; SOMOVA, A.G.; SILICH, V.A.; POLYAKOV, I.I.; GERASYUK, L.G.

Experimental mixed infectio; Q fever and brucellosis. Report  
no.2:77-82 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Instituta epidemiologii  
i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.  
(Q FEVER experimental)  
(BRUCELLOSIS experimental)

SOMOVA, A.G.; KERASTUK, L.G.; AFANAS'YEVA, M.K.; SILAKOVA, Ye.Ya.;  
AZAROVA, A.G.; ALANIYA, I.I.; KOSAREVA, A.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.V.;  
KRASNOVA, N.V.

Problem of endemic rat typhus on the Black Sea coast. Zhur.  
mikrobiol, epid.i immun. 31 no.2:51-56 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i portovykh protivochumnykh  
laboratoriy v Odesse, Batumi i Novorossiyske.  
(TYPHUS MURINE epidemiol.)  
(TYPHUS veterinary)  
(RATS diseases)

LEVI, M. I.; BATUROVA, R.S.; BASOVA, N.N.; GERASYUK, L.G.

Reaction of erythrocyte disagglutination. Acta virol. 6:556-557  
'62.

1. Scientific Research Institute of Plague Control and Municipal  
Sanitary Epidemiological Station, Rostov on Don, U.S.S.R.  
(HEMAGGLUTINATION INHIBITION TESTS) (INFLUENZA VIRUSES)

LEVI, M.I.; BASOVA, N.N.; SUCHKOV, Yu.G.; ORLOVA, G.M.; GERASYUK, L.G.  
MOMOT, A.G.

Reaction of passive hemagglutination and reaction of antibody  
neutralization in some infections. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i  
immun. 33 no.10&40-45 0'62 (MiRA 17:4)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivo-  
chumnogo instituta.

LEVI, M.I.; SUCHKOV, Yu.G.; ORLOVA, G.N.; GERASIMOV, L.G.; SEMENOV, A.M.; PEISAKHIS, L.A.; STOGOVA, A.P.; KOMARINA, I.F.; SVERDLOVA, N.A.; PAK, G.Y.; MUMINOV, K.M.; DOLZHAYA, T.N.; MASSON, L.G.; NEJIBIAT, V.I.; MURTAZANOVA, E.S.; STHIKHAI, A.I.; IVANOV, A.F.; BASOV, N.N.; KULOV, G.I.; GOIKOVSKY, G.M.; SALAMAROV, N.I.; ZALYGINA, N.I.

Significance of serological methods in the epizootiological study of plague in wild rodents. J. hyg. epidem. (Tbilisi) v no.4:422-427 '64.

i. Institute of Scientific Research, Tbilis on the Don and Central Asian Institute of Scientific Research, U.S.S.R.

TINKER, I.S. [deceased]; LEVI, M.I.; KHOKHOVA, A.M.; ALASHINA, Ye.N.;  
ORLOVA, G.M.; GERASYUK, L.G.

Immunological comparison of the IA fraction of various strains  
of the plague pathogen. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid. i immun. 41 no.5:144  
My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy  
institut.

Conf 1/2

L 58312-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013796

immune sera by means of erythrocytes sensitized with the antigen. In the mouse protection test, the activity of immunized serum was found to be

Card 2/2

SUCHKOV, Yu.G.; LEVI, M.I.; VITOV, V.V.; LEBEDEV, N.N.; BURKEIN, K.V.;  
GERASYUK, I.G.

Primary reaction in white mice to the immunization of  
precipitated antigen. Zhar. zashchishch. epid. i imun. 42  
no.10:36-39. O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy  
institut. Submitted May 21, 1965.

BASOVA, N.N., RUMASYEV, L.G.

Study on the immunoinhibitory effect of the fraction I of plague  
bacilli on guinea pigs. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42  
no.10:24-30 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

Rostovskiy-na-Donu protivochumnyy institut. Submitted  
May 7, 1964.

LEVI, M.I.; SUEKOV, Yu.G.; GRIOVA, G.M.; GEFASER, L.A.; SHTELMAN, A.M.;  
PEYSAKHIS, L.A.; STOGOVA, A.N.; LOPATINA, N.F.; SHUBAINIKOVA, N.A.;  
PAK, G.Yu.; MUMINOV, K.M.; LONSKAYA, T.N.; NASSOROV, I.S.; VEYNBLAT,  
V.I.; MURTAZANOVA, E.Sh.; SHTEL'MAN, A.I.; LAVENT'YEV, A.P.;  
BASCOVA, N.N.; GOLKOVSKIY, G.M.; KULOV, G.I.; SALAMOV, N.I.;  
ZALYGINA, N.I.

Results of the testing of the reactions of passive hemagglutination  
and neutralization of antibodies in the epizootologic examination of  
wild rodents for plague. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.12:  
118-119 D '63. (MIKA 17:12)

1. Iz Rostovskogo i Sredne Aziatskogo protivochumnykh institutov,  
Chimkentskoy, Taldy-Kurganskoy, Aralomorskoy, Turkmenskoy, Astrakhanskoy  
i Frunzenskoy protivochumnykh stantsiy.

ACC NR: AF601.445

REF ID: A601445

AUTHOR: Basova, N. N.; Gorasyuk, L. S.

ORG: Rostov-na-Donu Antiplague Institute (Rostovskiy-na-Donu protivochumnyy institut)

TITLE: Study of the immunoinhibitory effect of fraction I of Past. pestis on guinea pigs

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1965, 24-30

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, bacterial disease, human ailment, immunology, experiment animal, antibody, vaccine

ABSTRACT: One of the main immunogens of Past. pestis - fraction I - in a dose of 200 micrograms or more induced a lack of immunological reactivity in guinea pigs. It was reflected by prolonged retention of the antigen in the body, absence in serum of antibodies in concentrations convenient for the passive hemagglutination reaction and anaphylactic test, and hypersensitivity to minimum doses of a virulent culture of the P. pestis. Marked individual differences were noted in the guinea pigs with respect to both the excess fraction I and the capacity to produce specific antibodies. This phenomenon, like the other manifestations of immunity, was specific. Administration of large doses of fraction I combined with live plague vaccine depressed the process of immunological reconstruction in the guinea pigs. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 07May64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003  
Card 1/1 vmb UDC: 576.851.45-097.25:616.981.452-097.3

\*\*\* AR6033198

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/062/010/0079/0082

AUTHOR: Gerasyuk, L. G.

ORG: Rostov-on-Don State Anti-Plague Institute / Director - Prof. I. V. Domaradskiy/ (Rostovskiy-na-Donu Gosudarstvennyy protivochumnyy institut)

TITLE: Transplacental transmission to progeny of experimental animals of antibodies to fraction I of the plague bacillus

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 62, no. 10, 1966, 79-82

TOPIC TAGS: animal experiment, animal disease, plague, rodent, epidemiology, antibody

ABSTRACT: Transplacental transmission of antibodies to fraction I of the plague bacillus was established in female white mice, white rats, guinea pigs, and rabbits inoculated with live plague vaccine or fraction I of the plague bacillus. In white mice, antibodies were also transmitted through milk. Serum from the progeny of experimental animals was 4-16 times less active in the passive hemagglutination reaction than mothers' serum. Passively transmitted antibodies were found

UDC: 616.981.452-097.3-02:618.36-008.6;  
1576.851.45.097.5

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820011-9

ACC NR: AP6033198

in the young 10-50 days after birth, depending on the initial titer in the blood of newborn animals. Rats 5-30 days old from mothers responded to immunization (fraction I) with increased titer of corresponding antibodies. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 27Mar65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820011-9"

*L.*  
GERASYUK L.I.

LUSHETSKIY, N.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; OM'RASYUK, L.I., red.;  
MAKSAYEV, A.V., tekhn.red.; SHCHEPTEVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Farm operated by and for a children's home; instructions]  
Podrobnoe sel'skoe khoziaistvo detskogo doma; instruktivnye  
ukazaniia. [Moskva] Uchpedgiz, 1957. 28 p. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Upravleniye detskikh domov.
2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-metodicheskiy kabinet detskikh domov  
(for Lushetskiy)  
(Agriculture) (Orphans and orphanages)

ANDROSYUK, N.G.; GERASYUTENKO, N.L.; KROLEVETS, K.M.; SAF'YAN, D.I.

Automatic differential refractometer with a photoelectric cell.  
Avtom.i prib. no.1:52-56 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR.  
(Refractometer)

ANDROSYUK, N.G. [Androsiuk, M.H.]; GERASYUTENKO, N.L. [Herasiutenko, N.L.];  
KROLEVETS, K.M. [Krolevets', K.M.]; SAF'YAN, D.I. [Saf"ian, D.I.]

Automatic flow refractometer. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 7 no.11:1231-1236  
(MIRA 15:12)  
N '62.

1. Institut avtomatiki, Kiyev.  
(Refractometer)

TIMOFEEV, V.V.; D'YACHENKO, P.K.; VINOGRADOV, V.E.; GERASIMENKO, V.I.

Ganglionic block without hypotension. Sov. med. 27 no.10:25-31  
0 '63. (MIR 17:6)

1. Iz kliniki chashchey chirurgii (nachalnik -- prof. V.I. Popov)  
i kafedry farmakologii (zav... prof. S.Ya. Arbusov) Voyennno-  
meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

AFANAS'YEV, A.S.; BRYNZA, A.P.; GERASYUTINA, L.I.; LYSENKO, G.I.

Effect of urotropine on the acid corrosion of steel. Ukr.khim.  
zhur. 25 no.1:73-80 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra fizi-  
cheskoy khimii i Dnepropetrovskiy gosuniversitet, kafedra neor-  
ganicheskoy khimii.  
(Hexamethylenetetramine) (Steel--Corrosion)

AFANAS'YEV, A.S.; BRYNZA, A.P.; GERASYUTINA, L.I.

Effect of urotropine on the acid corrosion of steel. Ukr. khim.  
zhur. 26 no.6:723-729 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii, i Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut,  
kafedroy fizicheskoy khimii.

(Hexamethylenetetramine)

(Steel—Corrosion)

ACCESSION NR: AT4010282

S/3053/62/000/000/0397/0403

AUTHOR: Bryzga, A. P.; Gerasytina, L. I.; Kryachek, T. N.

TITLE: The influence of organic additives on the solubility of titanium in sulfuric acid

SOURCE: Trudy\* Vsesoyuznoy nauchnoy konferentsii po voprosam bor'by\* s korroziyey, Baku, 1962. Moscow, 1962, 397-403

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, sulfuric acid, corrosion, corrosion rate, organic additive, corrosion inhibitor, corrosion passivation, metal oxidation

ABSTRACT: The solubility of titanium in 5N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> was studied by the gravimetric and chronopotentiometric methods before and after organic substances such as thiourea, diphenylamine, diethylaniline and o,o diethyl-o-[bis-N-β-hydroxyethyl p-aminophenyl] thiophosphate (additive A) were added. The first additive was anionic in character, the second and third either molecular or cationic in character. The rate of corrosion of Ti was recorded as a function of time. In the first two hours, no corrosion losses were observed; after 8 hours, the first maximum was attained; the corrosion losses remained constant during the following 120 hours, and a second maximum rate of corrosion was observed after 480 hours.

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4010282

The organic additives acted as corrosion inhibitors during the first 10 days. Thiourea appeared to be more effective than diphenylamine or diethylaniline. Measurements of the changes in potential showed that the periods in the dissolution of titanium are: (1) induction period; Ti is not dissolved, its potential  $\varphi = + 220$  mV. This period is due to the natural oxide film on the Ti surface. (2) a period corresponding to the first maximum in the corrosion rate. For this period  $\varphi = - 380$  mV and the corrosion rate = 540 grams per sq. meter per hour. (3) partial passivation period; this is characterized by potential  $\varphi = +40$  mV and a corrosion rate of 380 g/m<sup>2</sup>/hr. This passivation period is due to the oxidation of  $Ti^{3+}$  to  $Ti^{4+}$  by air and accumulation of the  $Ti^{4+}$  ions on the titanium surface. The  $Ti^{4+}$  ions act as corrosion inhibitors. (4) this period corresponds to the second maximum in the corrosion rate. The corrosion rate is 600 g/m<sup>2</sup>/hr. and potential  $\varphi = -290$  mV. The organic additives were found to increase the anodic polarization of titanium. The anionic additives can be used as corrosion inhibitors because they prolong the induction period, while additive A completely prevents corrosion by formulation of an insoluble film. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet (Dniepropetrovsk State University)  
Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4010282

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 28Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

37626  
S/073/62/028/003/004/004  
B110/B101

17.17.11  
AUTHORS: Brynza, A. P., Gerasyutina, L. I., Kryachek, T. N.

TITLE: Effect of organic additions on the dissolution of titanium in sulfuric acid

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 28, no. 3, 1962, 396-400

TEXT: The corrosion of titanium BT-1 (VT-1) in 5 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> was studied gravimetrically and chronopotentiometrically in the presence of: thiourea, diphenyl amine, diethyl aniline and O,O-diethyl-o-[bis-N-β-oxyethyl paraamino phenyl]-thiophosphate (A) at 25±0.5°C. A was obtained by condensation of N-bis-β-oxyethyl paraamino phenol with O,O-diethyl chloro thiophosphate; it was readily soluble in sulfuric and hydrochloric acids and in alkalis and had a m.p. of 71-72°C. (1) Gravimetric measurements: When titanium was immersed for 35 days in acid containing A the loss in weight amounted to < 10-12 mg/16 cm<sup>2</sup> surface ( $V = 0.0009 \text{ g/m}^2 \cdot \text{hr}$ ). When the sample thus treated was immersed into non-inhibited 5 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> it did

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Effect of organic additions on the ...

not dissolve. Using 5 N  $H_2SO_4$ , and after admixture of thiourea, diphenyl azine, or diethyl aniline, corrosion losses were absent in the first 2 hrs, reached a maximum after 8 hrs and remained constant in the ensuing 112 hrs. Subsequently, they first decreased and then increased again after 480 hrs. After 840 hrs the rate of dissolution amounted to 0.60, 0.64, 0.66, and 0.65 g/m<sup>2</sup>·hr, respectively. (2) Electrode potentials:  $\varphi$  varies with time from positive to steady negative values and, after a certain increase, again reaches maximum negative values. The passivation potential of titanium in 5 N  $H_2SO_4$  is 200 mv, the negative activation potential after 3 hrs -380 mv. Thiourea effects a shortening of the induction period and a retardation of the activation period. High positive  $\varphi$  values in solutions containing A prove the absence of corrosion. (3) Polarization of titanium: At 5-100  $\mu a/cm^2$ ,  $\varphi$  increases up to almost activation potential. It becomes more negative than the activation potential when  $i > 100 \mu a/cm^2$ . With anodic polarization  $\varphi$  increases for all values of  $i$  with the time and becomes steady after 1 hr when  $i > 100 \mu a/cm^2$ , or after 2 hrs when  $i$  is

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is resistant to 5 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. A is chemisorbed on the oxidized metal surface and forms a film of optimum acid-resistance. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet  
(Dnepropetrovsk State University)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1960

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BRYNZA, A.P.; GERASYUTINA, L.I.

Derivatives of aniline and phenol as effective inhibitors  
of titanium corrosion in hydrochloric acid. Ukr.khim.zhur.  
28 no.9:1066-1068 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Titanium—Corrosion)  
(Aniline) (Phenol)

S/080/62/035/003/023/024  
D217/D302

18.8.310  
AUTHORS: Brynza, A. P. and Gerasyutina, L. I.

TITLE: Organic inhibitors of the corrosion of titanium in sulphuric acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1962, 683-685

TEXT: Cold rolled titanium castings 1.5 mm thick were used for the investigation. A gravimetric study of the influence of organic additions in 5 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at room temperature was carried out. The following organic additions were used: Thiourea and its derivatives (diphenyl thiourea, phenyl thiourea, ethoxy-phenyl-thiourea, o-tolyl thiourea, thiosemicarbazide), urotropine, phenol and its derivatives (p-aminophenol, p-nitrophenol, o-nitrophenol, 2,4-dinitrophenol, p-anisidine, dinitrophenetol, p,m-nitroaniline, diethylaniline), benzene, nitrobenzene, o-nitroanisol, p-phenylene diamine, phenylhydrazine and diphenylamine. The weights of additions made to the solution were 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 mmol/l. Prior to the commencement of the experiments, the specimens were

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D217/D302

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etched in a hot 5 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution for 3 - 5 minutes and rinsed with water, dried and rubbed with 00 emery paper and degreased. The duration of the experiments varied from 16 hours to 30 days. It was found that p-nitroaniline, m-nitroaniline, o-aminophenol (oxidized), p-nitrophenol, 2,4-dinitrophenol, nitrobenzene and o-nitroanisole act as corrosion inhibitors. Thiourea and its derivatives, urotropine, p-phenylenediamine, phenylhydrazine, p-aminophenol (purified), aniline, benzene, phenol, diphenylamine, diethylaniline, p-anisidine and o-nitrophenol had no effect. It is suggested that p-aminophenol (oxidized) and its nitro-derivatives should be effective inhibitors in HCl. A characteristic peculiarity of the above inhibitors is their ability to protect the surface of titanium completely, i.e. the latter is passivated. There are 3 tables and 8 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: H. H. Uhlig and A. Geary, J. Electrochem. Soc., 101, 215, (1954); D. Schlain and J. S. Smatko, J. Electrochem. Soc., 99, 417, (1952); M. E. Straumanis and C. B. Gill, J. Electrochem. Soc., 101,

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Organic inhibitors of ...

S/080/62/035/003/023/025  
D217/D302

11, (1954); M. E. Straumanis, S. T. Shin and A. W. Schlechten, J. Electrochem. Soc., 102, 7, 573, (1955).

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Dnepropetrovsk State University, Department of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1961

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820011-9

GERASYUTINA, L.I.; BRYNZA, A.P.

Effect of p-nitroaniline on titanium corrosion in hydro-chloric acid. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.10:2205-2210 O '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820011-9"

ACCESSION NR: AR3010598

S/0081/63/000/017/0353/0353

SOURCE: Rzh. Khimiya, Abs. 17K82

AUTHOR: Gerasyutina, L. I.

TITLE: Derivatives of phenol, aniline, and benzene, as inhibitors of titanium corrosion in sulfuric acid

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. zap. Dnepropetr. un-t, v. 77, 1962, 137-143

TOPIC TAGS: titanium corrosion, corrosion inhibitor, paraaminophenol

TRANSLATION: A study was made of the corrosion of Ti (VTI-2) in  $H_2SO_4$  of different concentration at 20, 40, 60°. It is shown that the para-derivatives of phenol and aniline (p-aminophenol, p-nitro-aniline) are effective retardants of the corrosion of Ti in  $H_2SO_4$ . A determination has been made of maximum concentration of the investigated retardants as a function of temperature and concentration of  $H_2SO_4$ . The most effective retardant of the corrosion of Ti in  $H_2SO_4$  is p-aminophenol (oxidized). Bibliography, 9 references. From Author's Summary.

DATE ACQ: 14Oct63

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820011-9

ACCESSION NR. A 19964745

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820011-9"

L 16662-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4044745

Orig. art. has: 6 figures

Microfilm negative

ASSOCIATION: Deep paper  
check or whatnot: Deep paper  
Chemical

SUBMITTED: 15Jul83

SUB CODE: MM

Card 3/9

L 22065..67 32P(e)/B93/SPAT(u)/SMP(t) ->TP(u)/TP(b)/TP(t)/XAD(t)/EXP(t)  
P 22071..72 32P(e)/B93/SPAT(u)/SMP(t) ->TP(u)/TP(b)/TP(t)/XAD(t)/EXP(t)  
A 22072..73 32P(e)/B93/SPAT(u)/SMP(t) ->TP(u)/TP(b)/TP(t)/XAD(t)/EXP(t)

DISSEMINATION: A, U, D, T, G

AUTHOR: Bogolyubov, A. P., Gerasimov, V. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the corrosion resistance of titanium in molten mixtures of urea-tripotassium iodide at different temperatures

SOURCE: Ukrainskay khimicheskay

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, corrosion resistance, molten salt, cathodic polarization, corrosion potential

ABSTRACT: The corrosion resistance of titanium in molten mixtures of urea-tripotassium iodide at different temperatures was investigated. The effect of temperature on the corrosion resistance of titanium in these mixtures was investigated. The corrosion potential was measured by the potentiostatic method. The polarization resistance of the titanium electrodes was measured. The polarization resistance decreased as the temperature increased. The polarization resistance was found to decrease with increasing temperature. A 22072..73

Coro - 1/2

L 20760-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5000470

Proportionally to its concentration, the iodide ion concentration increases the overvoltage of the reduction of the iodine molecule at the anode. Potassium iodide passes through the porous electrodes easily, when the iodide concentration is high enough. The decay of the induction period of the iodine reduction is proportional to the iodide concentration. The rate of the iodine reduction is proportional to the iodide concentration.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820011-9

ASSOCIATION Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Dnepropetrovsk  
State University)

SUBMITTED: 08Oct02

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV 012 OTHER 002

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820011-9"